

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE  
ESTEBAN TORRES

SPEECH OF

**HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 6, 1998*

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize the achievements of ESTEBAN TORRES, my esteemed colleague and friend.

As a member of the House for over 15 years, ESTEBAN has faithfully represented the people of East Los Angeles with enthusiasm, dedication and respectability.

As the highest-ranking hispanic member on the Appropriations Committee, longstanding member and former chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, and Deputy Democratic Whip, ESTEBAN is an excellent role model for Latinos and young people across our nation.

Not only is ESTEBAN TORRES an inspiration for our future leaders, but for anyone who strives to improve his or her life. ESTEBAN embodies the wonderful American ideal that no matter who you are or where you come from, you can find success.

ESTEBAN comes from very humble beginnings. His father, a Mexican immigrant who toiled in Arizona's copper mines, was deported during the Depression along with many other Mexican immigrants. ESTEBAN never saw his father again. Later, living with his mother in East Los Angeles, ESTEBAN almost dropped out of high school.

But ESTEBAN defied the odds. Starting as an assembly line worker at the Chrysler Plant in Los Angeles, he rose through the ranks of the United Auto Workers, and later served in the Korean War. In the 1960s, he founded a critically important community development corporation, the East Los Angeles Community Union.

Recognizing ESTEBAN's superb diplomatic skills, President Jimmy Carter appointed him as Ambassador to the United Nation's Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1976 and later, as Special Assistant to the President for Hispanic Affairs. In 1982, ESTEBAN was elected to represent the 34th Congressional District.

What I appreciate most about ESTEBAN is that he has never forgotten his roots. He has tirelessly advocated for the workers and low-income families of this country. He exemplifies the promise of the American dream.

Thank you for making a difference in so many people's lives. I will miss your companionship and kindness. I bid you a fond farewell, ESTEBAN.

THURGOOD MARSHALL  
COURTHOUSE BILL, H.R. 2187

SPEECH OF

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 8, 1998*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my strong support for this initiative to rename the new Federal Courthouse in White Plains, New York, in honor of one of the outstanding Americans of the 20th Century, the Hon. Thurgood Marshall.

Recent biographies have spotlighted the remarkable career of this distinguished gentleman. His struggle to end segregation in public schools culminated in the *Brown vs. Board of Education* decision of 1954. As the chief counsel for the NAACP in this landmark decision, he successfully brought about not only an overturn of the 60 year old *Plessy vs. Ferguson* ruling, but one made by a unanimous vote which virtually every observer and constitutional expert predicted was impossible prior to the Court's decision.

Subsequently, Thurgood Marshall distinguished himself as a justice on the U.S. Court of Appeals, where he wrote over 150 decisions, many of which impact many lives. Support for immigrant rights, limiting government intrusion in illegal search and seizure, double jeopardy and right to privacy cases were only some of the landmark decisions he reached.

As U.S. Solicitor General, Marshall won 14 of the 19 cases he brought before the United States Supreme Court.

In 1967, President Lyndon Johnson appointed Thurgood Marshall as the first Supreme Court Justice in history of Afro-American heritage. He served on our nation's highest bench until 1991, where he left an indelible legacy on our nation.

I strongly urge our colleagues to join in this most fitting tribute. This legislation will remind future generations for many years to come of the tremendous debt our nation owes to Justice Thurgood Marshall.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING  
POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CON-  
FERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4104,  
TREASURY AND GENERAL GOV-  
ERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT,  
1999

SPEECH OF

**HON. TOM BLILEY**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 7, 1998*

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the efforts of Congress in maintaining and strengthening the Regulatory Accounting Provisions in FY 1999 Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations.

A regulatory accounting amendment has been signed into law for the past three years as a part of the Treasury/Postal Appropriations Act. The amendment has two major components. First, the President, through the Director of OMB, must prepare and submit to Congress an accounting statement of the total annual costs and corresponding benefits of Federal regulatory programs for FY 1999. Second, after each year an accounting statement is submitted, the President shall submit a report to Congress providing an analysis of impacts on State, local, and tribal government, small business, wages, and economic growth as well as recommendations for regulatory reform. New this year to the regulatory accounting amendment is an independent and external peer review provision. Peer review will ensure the information produced from this report is accurate and balanced.

Recent studies estimate the compliance costs of Federal regulations at more than \$700 billion annually and project substantial future growth even without the enactment of

new legislation. These costs are passed on to the public through higher prices and taxes, reduced government services, and stunted wages and economic growth. To manage and prioritize these regulatory programs better, we need more information provided by this amendment on the costs and benefits of existing regulatory programs and new rules.

Since 1995, I have introduced bipartisan permanent regulatory accounting legislation, most recently H.R. 2840, the Regulatory Right-to-Know Act. Senators Thompson and Breaux have introduced the analogue to H.R. 2840 in the Senate and have championed this year's regulatory accounting amendment. I thank them for their efforts.

It is vitally important that Congress permanently places regulatory accounting on the books, thereby ensuring this crucial information is provided to the American people. The Regulatory Right-to-Know Act must be one of our top priorities in the 106th Congress.

I urge my colleagues to join the bipartisan coalition in supporting regulatory accounting.

CONVEYING TITLE TO TUNNISON  
LAB HAGERMAN FIELD STATION  
IN GOODLING COUNTY, IDAHO,  
TO UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

SPEECH OF

**HON. MICHAEL D. CRAPO**

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 9, 1998*

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. Speaker, Idaho is the nation's leading producer of fresh water trout. This important industry depends on springs that supply the Snake River, which is coming under increasingly strict water quality regulations. The State also finds itself leading the debate on Salmon conservation and is continually looking for sound scientific solutions. The University of Idaho is already establishing itself as a significant resource in the science of identifying and developing preservation strategies for the nation's endangered and threatened fish species.

The University of Idaho currently operates the Tunnison Lab, approximately four acres of the Hagerman National Fish Hatchery, pursuant to a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This agreement has allowed the University of Idaho to pursue research that will help conserve the region's endangered and threatened salmonids, and study alternative fish feed that may reduce nutrient loads normally associated with the aquaculture industry nationwide.

S. 2505 will transfer the title of the Tunnison Lab from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to the University of Idaho. By doing this, the University will be able to take advantage of federal funding secured as part of the University's biotech improvement efforts. The University has proposed to spend \$1.75 million on improvements to the Tunnison Lab.

As part of the improvements, the University of Idaho will include an on-site learning center that will provide educational training on fish management for federal agents, industry representatives, and others interested in improved management of salmonid species. This bill has the support of the Administration, the Senate, the Governor of Idaho, local government officials, adjacent property owners, Idaho's aquaculture industry, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.